

SOLANUS

Bulletin of the Advisory Committee
on Slavonic and East European Materials

(Standing Conference of National and University Libraries)



SOLANUS

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R.M. Davison

This collection was built up by the late Professor Fritz Lieb and contains some twelve thousand items. It is, however, notable less for its size than for its quality. There are indeed some rare volumes and interesting editions but this is no mere random assemblage: it is a purposeful collection with an immediate obvious coherence. It ranges widely in the Slavic field with Russia as a central focus and with a marked bias towards Russian intellectual and religious history.¹

Fritz Lieb (1892-1970)² can be described as a theologian though this hardly does justice to the Orientalist, the geologist, the Slavist, the intellectual historian and the Christian socialist whose passionate convictions were allied to the skills of 'un orateur volcanique'.³ A man who could be described (and by a friend at that) as 'un melange de Luther et de Rabelais'⁴ cannot have been wholly bad.

In the early stages of his career Lieb taught historical theology and dogmatics at the university of his native Basle and then, from 1930, in Bonn where he was a colleague and friend of Karl Barth. Whilst in Bonn he began to teach the theology of the Eastern

*The visit to Basle University Library on which this article is based was financed by a grant from the British Academy whose generosity I am glad to acknowledge. I am also grateful for assistance from Mrs Ruth Lieb and Mr W Ricker.

church and Russian intellectual history. These subjects were amenable to being combined with attacks on Nazism and when Hitler came to power in 1933 Lieb was amongst the first to be sacked. Apart from being an honour, this event had the beneficial effect of deciding Lieb to move to Clamart where he lived 1934-36 in sympathetic friendship with the most distinguished of the Russian émigrés who had colonised this suburb of Paris; he was especially close to S. Bulgakov and Berdjaev. Mrs Ruth Lieb, widow of the eponym, still speaks with affection of her own friendly relations with Shestov and Remizov (not unmixed with amusement in the case of the latter).

In 1936 Lieb returned as Professor of Theology to Basle where he continued to teach the subject with a strong emphasis on Orthodox theology and Russian religious history; he was also, from time to time, in charge of Slavic studies in the University. During the years 1936-1970 in his home town Lieb spent much time and effort on expanding and organising the collection which is the subject of the present note. Although the collection bears the personal stamp (in more senses than one) of its creator, Lieb did not intend that it should be a private possession and in 1952 he presented it to the University of Basle. Not content with this munificence, he continued to add to it in the following years.

He had begun collecting in the 1920s and his enthusiasm was stimulated by the closer acquaintance with émigrés in Paris in the 1930s. Conditions in

those years were favourable for the acquisition of otherwise scarce items which had come onto the market in the wake of the 1917 revolution. Lieb was in an advantageous position to satisfy his special interests since the libraries of religious institutions had in many cases been broken up by the Bolsheviks; occasional volumes still bear the stamp of their origins in some episcopal collection or other. It was also still possible at this time to buy copies of books on religious subjects which had been published in small editions in Russia in the years around 1917.

A cursory and highly selective survey of the highlights of the collection would first note the extensive holdings of items by and about Russian Freemasons (Novikov, Labzin, Lopuchin) with special reference to the holdings of journals published by Novikov. Representative works on the reign of Alexander I include A.N. Pypin, Issledovanija i stat'i po epoche Aleksandra I-ogo. T.I.: Religioznye dviženija Petrograd 1916⁵ and V.V. Barjatinskij, Carstvennyj mistik St Petersburg 1912 about Alexander himself. The mystical and political aspects of the period are combined in the person of Alexander St[o]urdza: his sister Roksandra (Roxanne) is said to have been responsible for Alexander I getting to know Mme de Krüdener and Sturdza himself is held to have played a substantial part in drafting the Holy Alliance. In 1818 he attended the Congress of Aachen and at the behest of Alexander I wrote his Memoire sur l'état actuel de l'Allemagne Paris 1818. The German

version of this is at Basle but in the main collection of the University Library, not the Lieb collection: Denkschrift über den gegenwertigen Zustand Deutschlands Frankfurt a.M. 1818. The university reforms in Germany suggested in this document were so unwelcome to the students concerned that Sturdza escaped the same fate as Kotzebue only by a hasty withdrawal to Russia where the students were more docile. The Lieb collection contains a study of this memorandum (with the author's inscription): Carl Brinkmann, 'Die Entstehung von Sturdzas "Etat ectuel de l'Allemagne". Ein Heitrag zur Geschichte der deutsch-russischen Beziehungen.' Munich, Berlin [1919] 80-102 (offprint from: Historische Zeitschrift, Vol. 120 No. 1). Sturdza's religious lucubrations strike the modern reader by their prevailing tone of unctuous banality but it is precisely in this respect that they illuminate their time. His Considérations sur la doctrine et l'ésprit de l'église orthodoxe [sic] 1816 are therefore of especial interest, coming at this date from one so closely connected with the Emperor. The most interesting of several other Sturdza volumes is Oeuvres posthumes, religieuses, historiques, philosophiques et littéraires Paris 1859 (Vol. 3 only: Souvenirs et portraits) which contains a biographical note and a rather uneven collection of Sturdza's memoirs. One may also mention here a number of works on the Holy Alliance: E. Muhlenbeck, Etude sur les origines de la Sainte-Alliance Paris, Strasbourg 1887, V.K. Nadler, Imperator Aleksandr I i ideja Svjaščennago Sojuza Riga 1886-1892 and W. Schwarz, Die heilige

Protestant and mystical movements in this reign⁶ and others are well covered as are the sects of Old Believers etc. There are several items attacking the Raskol'niki by Parfenij, who had been of their number but then repented and brought to his new convictions all the vigour of the convert. Of special interest however is his Skazanie o stranstvii i puteshestvii po Rossii, Moldavii, Turcii i Svjatoj Zemle. Čast 1-4 (Izd. 2-e, s ispravlenijami) Moscow 1856. It is precisely this edition which was in Dostoevsky's library and influenced him in the composition of some of his novels, notably Devils.⁷

The Slavophiles feature prominently in this collection with full sets of the collected works of the major figures. There are some valuable items connected with Ivan Kireevskij. Possibly the rarest is the substantial early study by A. Lušnikov, I.V. Kireevskij, ocherk zizni i religioznofilosofskogo mirovozzrenija Kazan' 1918. The combination of date and subject is sufficient to account for the elusiveness of this volume. Running it a close second is a copy of Evropeec (Moscow Pt I 1832), Kireevsky's ill-fated venture into periodical publishing at an early stage of his career. From the other end of his life there is a copy of his posthumously published article 'O neobchodimosti novych nachal ... ' from the original Russkaja beseda edition of 1856. Another early study of the author appeared as a series of articles by A. Kingi, 'I.V. Kireevskij.

Ego ličnost' i dejatel'nost'.' Filologiceskie Zapiski
Voronež 1914: Vypusk I 33-53; Vyp. II 168-190; Vyp. III
339-50; Vyp. IV 472-489; Vyp. V-VI 601-614; [1915, Vyp.
I 1-32. Only the 1914 volume is available in Basle.]
Periodicals of this date were subject to many vicissitudes
(this one lost its print workers to the army and the
editor died) without the added burden of numerous
incorrect bibliographical references in print (even the
entry in Muratova is incomplete); for this reason the
references are given in full here. An important part
in forming the intellectual climate which nurtured
Slavophilism was played by the works of A.I. Galič,
three volumes of which appear here: Istorija filosofskich
sistem. Kn. 1.2. St Petersburg 1818; Opty nauki
izjaščnogo St Petersburg 1825; Kartina čeloveka St
Petersburg 1834. We should also note the availability
of Ivan Aksakov's journal Den' for the first half-year
of 1863.

The mainstream of Russian religion is so fully
represented that it is probably safe to say that the
collection contains everything of significance (apart
from pre-eighteenth-century works) on the Russian
church, its history, its theology and its dignitaries.
Blanc notes one hundred and ninety one titles merely on
the general history of the church and draws special
attention to 'des essais des étudiants des Universités
ecclésiastiques et des recueils de cours des professeurs
de ces mêmes établissements'.⁸ Nor should we overlook
a substantial group of eighty seven titles on the
institution of the starets, including Amvrosij[Grenkov],
Sobranie pisem Sergiev Posad 1908 ff.

Moving into the twentieth century, it is scarcely surprising that the sometime resident of Clamart should offer us a number of titles on the Eurasian movement and an outstandingly extensive range of the works of Sergej Bulgakov, the prospect of which will cause the scholar's spirit to rise or sink in proportion to his previous acquaintance with them. The collection stretches from O rynkach pri kapitalističeskom proizvodstve Moscow 1897 to posthumously published works. The dates and places of publication give a special bibliographical significance to Cerkov' i demokratiija Moscow 1917, Tichie dumy Moscow 1918, Na piru Bogov Sofia 1921, Svet nevečernij Sergiev Posad 1917. S.L. Frank stands somewhat aside from the Paris colony, not least in the lucid elegance of his style, but he too is amply represented here and one remarks again the eloquence of catalogue entries such as Duša čeloveka Petrograd 1917.

The collection also contains a small number of manuscripts, amongst which are some early nineteenth-century Russian translations of Rosicrucian and theosophical writings, some autograph poems by Andrej Belyj and two albums: the first consists of some of Remizov's illustrations to Dostoevsky; the second contains some re-workings by Remizov of drawings by Belyj.⁹

This outstanding collection was, as already mentioned, presented by Fritz Lieb to the University of Basle where it is now housed in the University Library, which is also a public library.¹⁰ Perhaps this last

fact explains the extraordinary and welcome informality which delivers some long-sought volume to the hands of an unannounced foreign visitor who has merely walked in from the street and filled in a request slip. The Main Reading Room (Hauptlesesaal) and catalogues are on the first floor of the library building. The book-stacks are normally accessible only to library staff so browsing must be confined to the catalogues. Works can be obtained by filling in the green request slips (Bestellzettel für den Hauptlesesaal) to be found on the tables in the catalogue room and handing them in at the counter outside of the Main Reading Room. In about one hour the books can be collected from the enquiry desk in the Main Reading Room for use there and can be reserved overnight on request.

If the reader is seeking a specific, known item he should look for it in the main catalogue (Autoren- und Titelnkatalog); this is a card index in steel drawers for items published up to 1939 with a further index of wooden drawers on top for works published from 1940. It lists all holdings of the library, whether or not in the Lieb collection. In the same room there is, on the right, a card index subject catalogue (Sachkatalog) for all holdings and, in some half-dozen drawers against the wall on the right, a catalogue of books in Russian (Russischsprachige Bücher). This, naturally enough, consists mainly of books from the Lieb collection but is not, it should be clearly understood, a catalogue of that collection, which contains many books not in Russian. Lieb items are identified

from all of the catalogues so far mentioned by the press-mark 'Lieb' (Standort 'Lieb') which is entered on the green slips when ordering in the normal way.

However, anyone who wishes in the first instance not to locate a specific work but to see what the Lieb collection has to offer is in an advantageous position since there exists a separate catalogue: Lieb Standortskatalog, Standort Atl. 192. This was compiled by Mr. W. Ricker of the library staff working with Professor Lieb and can be obtained by enquiring at the desk in the Main Reading Room. The large bound volume of typed entries lists the items by short titles grouped under subject headings; it is an invaluable work of the most exemplary scholarly accuracy. There is a card index version of this catalogue and the library also holds a microfilm copy. The entries are short titles so it is sometimes useful to consult the fuller information on the cards in the main catalogue before ordering a volume. Users of the Inter Library Loan system should note that the Lieb catalogue has been incorporated into the German union catalogue in Berlin. Copies of the catalogue are available at the Bodleian Library, Oxford and the Sydney Jones Library, University of Liverpool.

Professor Lieb's great contribution to Slavonic studies is easily accessible to all who are interested. The collection was his life's work and stands as a worthy monument to his energy, his generosity and his scholarship.

Notes

1. Simone Blanc: 'Note sur la bibliotheque Lieb de Bale' Cahiers du Monde Russe et Sovietique 1967 VIII 637-9.
Fritz Lieb, 'Die russisch-slawische Bibliothek Lief in Basel' Theologische Zeitschrift 1952 8/2 202-3.
Fritz Lieb, 'Die russisch-slawische Bibliothek Lieb in der Universitätsbibliothek Basel 1962' in: Fritz Lieb, Sophia und Historie Zurich 1962 19-24
2. R.H.B., 'Fritz Lieb (1892-1970) Necrologia'. Sonderdruck: Nova Acta Paracelsica IX Jahrbuch der schweizerischen Paracelsus-Gesellschaft 1977 1-6.
Eugene Porret, 'L'homme le plus extraordinaire que je connaisse' in: Fritz Lieb, Sophia und Historie 3-12.
Fritz Lieb, 'Geschichte und Lehre der Ostkirche' in Sophia und Historie 15-18.
3. Porret 5.
4. Porret 6.
5. The system of transliteration used in the Lieb catalogue (see below) is used here to avoid confusion.
6. Note Lieb's own work Franz Baaders Jugendgeschichte. Die Fruhentwicklung eines Romantikers Munich 1926
7. F.M. Dostoevskij, Polnoe Sobranie socinenij Leningrad 1972- vol. 12 336.
8. Blanc 638.
9. For more detail see: Dmitrij J.Cizevskij, 'Beschreibung der Alben mit den Zeichnungen A.M. Remizovs aus dem Besitz Fritz Liebs' in: Fritz Lieb, Sophia und Historie 27-30. One of the Dostoevskij drawings is reproduced on page 26.
10. Universitätsbibliothek Basel, 4956 Basel, Schonbeinstrasse 18/20. Tel. 25-22-50. This is a modern building with good reader accommodation and

facilities including photocopying and a self-service restaurant on the top floor. The reading rooms and catalogues are open Mon.-Fri. 9.00-20.00 (July, August 19.00) Sat. 9.00-17.00 (July, August 12.00). The library is closed for two weeks during the summer.

NINETEENTH- AND EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY RUSSIAN AUTHOR
INSCRIPTIONS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE SCHOOL OF SLAVONIC
AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES

Timothy Penton

The library collection at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies harbours a rich assortment of author presentation inscriptions in a number of its volumes. A detailed investigation of these has yet to be made (in the wildly hypothetical event of sufficient time being available), but the following dozen items from the Russian section, discovered in the course of library housekeeping during the last few years, can serve as a random sample:

1. KORNILOV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich. Privavlenie k Zamechaniyam o Sibiri. Senatora Karnilova [sic]. Spb., tip. Karla Krayya, 1829.

Inscribed on flyleaf: Lyubezneyshemu drugu, synu i sotrudniku Aleksandru Alekseevichu, ot izdatelya Zamechaniy o Sibiri s pribavleniem k onym.

A.M. Kornilov (1760-c.1840) spent the early part of his life in the Russian Navy. He served as Governor in Irkutsk and Tobol'sk during the period 1801-1807 (from which experiences the Zamechaniya o Sibiri were written), and was made a senator in 1822. His elder son Aleksandr Alekseevich (1801-1856) also became a senator (hence the "sotrudniku" in the inscription); his second son, Vice-Admiral Vladimir Alekseevich Kornilov (1806-1854), after a distinguished naval career, was fatally wounded at the battle of Sevastopol.

Book label: library of Th.T.van der Flit (pre-1918). Library stamps: Kirov Ural Industrial Institute (Main Library), with checks 1936, 1940; S.S.E.E.S. Various classification marks in ink, charcoal and pencil.

Purchased from Biblioteka inostrannoy literatury, Moscow, June 1968.

2. ARTEM'EV, Aleksandr Ivanovich. Imeli li Varyagi vliyanie na Slavyan, i esli imeli, to v chem ono sostoyalo? Kazan', Gubernskaya tip., 1845.

Inscribed on half-title: Byvshemu moemu nastavniku v Istorii Nikolayu Gavrilovichu Nemolotyshev, Aleksandr Artem'ev.

A.I. Artem'ev (1820-1874), archaeologist, ethnographer, geographer and member of the Statistical Council at the Russian Ministry of the Interior, was born near Saratov, and educated there and later at Kazan University. The present work was submitted as a thesis for his Master's degree in history; this copy is inscribed to his former supervisor. (Imprimatur by N.I. Lobachevsky (1793-1856), the mathematician and pioneer of non-Euclidean geometry, at that time Rector of Kazan University.)

Hasty inscription (pre-1918) on flyleaf: 4534. Dublet ot Vvidinova [or Avidinova]. Stamps, pre-1918: Saratov town library (with cancellation), Pozhertvovanie V.D.Bakurova; post-1918: Saratov district library bookstore, S.S.E.E.S. Various numbers written in ink and pencil.

Acquired by exchange from "Literatury", Moscow, September 1976.

3. GRECH, Nikolay Ivanovich. Uchebnaya russkaya grammatika (dlya uchashchikhsya). Spb., tip. N.Grecha, 1851.

Inscribed on leaf preliminary to half-title:
Mar'e Ivanovne i Nadezhde Ivanovne Ozerovym v pamyat' družby k ikh roditelyam [?] , N. Grech. 20 yanv. 1852, [ambiguous initials], Spbrg. [?].

Nikolay Grech (1787-1867), a well-known St. Petersburg journalist, printer and pedagogue of German extraction, compiled several Russian grammars during the latter part of his life, as well as printing a large number of his own and other people's works.

The Ozerov sisters may possibly have been relatives of the poet Vladislav Aleksandrovich Ozerov (1769-1816), whom Grech discusses admiringly in his Chteniya o russkom yazyke (1840).

Library stamps: S.S.E.E.S. Presented by a Miss Ivanova, April 1951.

4. MILYUKOV, Aleksandr Petrovich. Otgoloski na literaturnyya i obshchestvennyya yavleniya. Spb., tip. F.S. Sushchinskago, 1875.

Inscribed on half-title: Mnogouvazhaemomu Eduardu Aleksandrovichu [sic] Kazaletu ot avtora. 6 marta, 1875.

A.P. Milyukov (1817-1897), the writer and critic, was a member of the Petrashevsky circle of revolutionary theorists (another member of which was Dostoevsky), but was released after his arrest. He wrote numerous books and articles, mainly but not entirely on literary subjects.

Edward Alexander Cazalet (d.1923) was involved

in commerce in St.Petersburg and Odessa in the 1860's, and thereafter travelled widely in Russia and the Near East. In 1892 he published a monograph in Russian on the prison reformer John Howard, with the object of creating better Anglo-Russian relations, and was awarded a medal by the Prison Congress at St.Petersburg. The following year he founded and remained president of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society (later the Anglo-Russian Society) at the Imperial Institute in London. (The books formerly in the library of this organisation were subsequently acquired by the School of Slavonic and East European Studies.)

Library stamps: S.S.E.E.S. Acquired before accessioning began (May 1947).

5. [IOSIF, Arkhimandrit]. Moskovskie sobory i monastyri. 4th ed. Moscow, tip. S.Orlova, 1875.

Inscribed on flyleaf: Ledi Butler, "na pamyat' ot Avtora. "Sinodal'ny Riznichny Arkhimandrit Iosif. Avgusta 18go dnya, 1875 goda. Moskva.

The Archimandrite Iosif (1831-1891) was sacristan of the Moscow patriarchal sacristy, later prior of the Vysokopetrovsky monastery, and finally spent four years as a confessor at the Adreevsky cell on Mount Athos.

The identity of "Lady Butler" is uncertain. The portrait painter known as Lady Butler, born Elizabeth Thompson, sister of the poetess Alice Meynell and author of Letters from the Holy Land (1921), only married Sir William Butler in 1877, two years after the present book was inscribed. Its dedicatee could possibly have been Hester, wife of the Sevastopol veteran Sir Thomas Pierce Butler, or (more probably, despite a lapse of

43 years) Lady Constance Mary Butler, who transcribed the Charters of the Cistercian Abbey of Duiske, County Kilkenny, published in 1918.

Inscribed on title page: No.4534. 3.5.44.

Stamps: V.V.Baratchevsky, Russian books and library; S.S.E.E.S.

Purchased from V.V. Baratchevsky, April 1958.

6. DE POULET (De-Pule), Mikhail Fedorovich. Aleksey Vasil'evich Kol'tsov, v ego zhiteyskikh i literaturnykh delakh i v semeynoy obstanovke. Spb., tip. V.I. Gratsianskago, 1878.

Inscribed on title page: Ivanu Sergeevichu Turgenevu ot avtora. Tambov, 26 fevralya 1879 g.

Mikhail De Poulet (1822-1885) came from a Tambov landowning family. He wrote articles for numerous literary journals from 1857 onwards; the present work was serialised in Drevnyaya i novaya Rossiya, 1878 (vols.3-6). He had met Turgenev in St.Petersburg, and contributed to Sobranie kriticheskikh materialov dlya izucheniya proizvedeniy I.S. Turgeneva, ed. V. Zelinsky (Moscow, 1884).

Book label in front endpaper: Ex libris Ivan Tourguenieff, with device. Library stamps: King's College London (where the School of Slavonic and East European Studies was formerly incorporated). Acquired before May 1947.

By far the most frequently-found dedications in the inscribed books appear to be those to Isaak Vladimirovich Shklovsky (1865-1935), a "popular-radical" publicist and pamphleteer who wrote under the pseudonym

of "Dioneo". He was for a time foreign correspondent of the journals Russkie vedomosti and Russkoe bogatstvo (the editor of the latter being the short story writer V.G. Korolenko, who inscribed copies of several of his works to Shklovsky, three of which - Bez yazyka, Sorochinskaya tragediya and Bytovoe yavlenie, all in the Russkoe bogatstvo editions - are in S.S.E.E.S. Library, with more or less conventional words of greeting inscribed on the title pages). In 1896 he moved permanently to London, where presumably he kept company with numerous Russian political exiles or revolutionary activists abroad (see items 8 and 9).

7. BUNIN, Ivan Alekseevich, translator. Genri Longfello: Pesn' o Gayavate [H.W. Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha]. Moscow, "Knizhnoe delo", tip. A.I. Mamontova, 1899.

Inscribed on half-title: I. Dioneo v znak iskrennyago uvazheniya ot Iv. Bunina. Odessa, 3.III.99.

Ivan Bunin (1870-1953) published his early work in a wide variety of literary journals, while remaining aloof from their differing political colours; it is likely that he met Shklovsky through these connections. His most outstanding translation, that of Longfellow's Hiawatha, earned him a gold medal from the Imperial Academy of Sciences in 1903. On his marriage to Anna Nikolaevna Tsakni in 1898 he had settled in Odessa with her parents. The couple left Russia after the Bolshevik revolution, and Bunin died in Paris in 1953.

Library stamps: S.S.E.E.S. Acquired before May 1947.

8. KROPOTKIN, Petr Alekseevich, knyaz'. Idealy i deystvitel'nost' v russkoy literature (tr. from the English by V. Baturinsky). Spb., "Znanie", tip. "Trud", 1907.

Inscribed on title page: Dorogomu Isaaku Vladimirovichu Shklovskomu - bratsky privet [or bratskie privety], P.Kropotkin. 9 dekabrya 1907.

Petr Alekseevich Kropotkin (1842-1921), the well-known "Anarchist Prince", carried on revolutionary activity abroad for much of his life, as well as writing books and articles. In 1905 he was a guest at the fifth congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party in London (where he had evidently met Shklovsky). He had completed the present work at Bromley, Kent, earlier the same year.

Visiting card glued to half-title: P. Kropotkin, and inscribed: Bien cher ami, Permettez de vous recommander, mon excellent, vieil ami, M. Chklovsky, Pierre Kropotkine.

Library stamps: S.S.E.E.S. Purchased from Mme. Shklovskaya, September 1953.

9. POD SVODAMI - sbornik povestey, stikhotvoreniy i vospominaniy, napisannykh zaklyuchennymi v staroy Shlissel'burgskoy kreposti (compiled by N. Morozov). Moscow, "Zveno", tip. A.S. Suvorina, 1909.

Inscribed on title page: Dorogoy Zine i dorogomu Isaaku Vladimirovichu Shklovskim ot V. Fignera. London 19²⁴_{VI}09.

Vera Figner (1852-1942), whose story Tsarevna izgnannitsa is included in this volume together with a collection of her poems, was a member of the "Narodnaya

volya" group responsible for the assassination of Tsar Alexander II in 1881. Three years later, at the "Trial of the Fourteen", she was sentenced to death, but the sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment. She spent the years 1884-1904 in the Schlussemburg fortress near St. Petersburg, and after her release went abroad for nine years (1906-1915). Pod svodami, published in 1909, had been compiled by her fellow-inmate, the Populist poet Nikolay Morozov.

Library stamps: S.S.E.E. S. Acquired before May 1947.

10. BAL'MONT, Konstantin Dmitrievich. Polnoe sobranie stikhov, tom 9: Ptitsy v vozdukh. 2nd ed. Moscow, "Skorpion", tip. V.I. Voronova, 1912.

Inscribed on title page: Dorogomu i uvazhaemomu Misteru Oliveru Uordropu, na pamyat' s [?] radosti morskoy vstrechi. K. Bal'mont. Novaya Zelandiya. Oklend. 1912.vi.17.

Konstantin Bal'mont (1867-1942), the Symbolist poet who emigrated from Russia after the 1917 Revolution, lectured extensively in France and England, and translated much foreign poetry into Russian. While on a world cruise from England in 1912 he discovered the new rendering into English by Marjory Scott Wardrop of Shota Rustaveli's Knight in the tiger's skin, which he enthusiastically admired and subsequently translated into Russian.

Sir Oliver Wardrop (1864-1948), the son of Marjory Scott Wardrop, had a distinguished diplomatic career which included the offices of British Consul in St. Petersburg, Bucharest and Bergen, Consul-General in

Moscow and Chief British Commissioner in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan (the catalogue of his collection of Georgian manuscripts is in the British Library). During a period of respite from the consular service (1910-1914) he travelled widely, presumably taking the same world cruise as Bal'mont in 1912, and receiving the present volume from him at Auckland, New Zealand.

Library stamps: S.S.E.E.S. Acquired before May 1947.

11. IVANOV, Vyacheslav Ivanovich. *Cor ardens*. Moscow, "Skorpion", tip. V.I. Voronova, 1911.

Inscribed on half-title: à Madame Rose Newmarch [sic]. Hommage de respect et de gratitude, Venceslas Ivanov. Moscou, Juin 1919.

Vyacheslav Ivanov (1866-1949), the Symbolist poet, philosopher and mystic, was for a time leader of the group of "mystical anarchists" formed by the poet and critic G.I. Chulkov. After the 1917 Revolution Ivanov moved to Baku and finally, in 1924, to Italy.

Rosa Newmarch (1857-1940), the critic, translator and musicologist, studied under Vladimir Stasov before the turn of the century. She wrote numerous books and articles on Russian and East European music, as well as Poetry and progress in Russia (London, 1907) and The devout Russian: a book of spiritual wisdom (London, 1918).

Library stamps: S.S.E.E.S. Acquired before May 1947.

12. AMFITEATROV, Aleksandr Valentinovich. *Stena Placha i Stena Nerushimaya*. 2nd ed. Brussels, Soyuz russkikh

patriotov, 1931.

Inscribed on tipped-in half-title: Mnogouvazhaemomu Isaaku Takovlevichu [sic] Shklovskomu-Dioneo. Facta est super me manus Domini, et eduxit me in spiritu Domini; et dimisit me in medio campi, qui erat plenus ossibus: et circumduxit me per ea in gyro: erant autem multa valde super faciem campi, siccaque vehementer. Et dixit ad me: Fili hominis, putasne vivent ossa ista? Et dixi: Domine Deus, tu nosti. Et dixit ad me: Vaticinare de ossibus istis: et dices eis: Ossa arida auditi verbum Domini? (Proph. Exekielis 37, 1-4). S. blagodarnost'yu za miloe pis'mo, serdechnym privetom i luchshimi pozhelaniyami, Aleksandr Amfiteatrov*. Levanto. 1932.VII.21. *Lonya [?] - yubilyar.

A.V. Amfiteatrov (1862-1938), a writer and journalist of liberal persuasion, emigrated from Russia after the 1917 Revolution, spending the last years of his life at Levanto, Italy. He was moved to write the present work in 1929 after the destruction by the Communists of the Iverskaya oratory in Moscow, which event gave him a heightened sense of a Russian diaspora, illustrated by the somewhat desolate passage quoted from Ezekiel.

Library stamps: S.S.E.E.S. Acquired before May 1947.

I am grateful to Dr. W.F. Ryan of the Warburg Institute for assistance in deciphering some of the irregularities of nineteenth-century handwriting in these inscriptions.

UNDERTAKING RESEARCH IN THE SOVIET UNION: AN OUTLINE

INTRODUCTION^{*}

Terry Sandell

Opportunities for British scholars to pursue research in the Soviet Union have expanded dramatically over the past two decades. This has resulted in an increase not only in the quality and breadth of research but also in expectations: the first researchers considered it an achievement simply to be there, researchers over recent years have tended, quite correctly, to evaluate the opportunities offered by the Soviet authorities by the same yardstick they would use for judging academic working facilities elsewhere. Seen in these terms the research opportunities available under the Anglo-Soviet Agreement on Relations in the Scientific, Education and Cultural Fields do, on occasions, fall short of what could be reasonably expected. Difficulties faced by foreign (and indeed, Soviet) researchers in the Soviet Union over access to particular archives, to particular material within archives open to them (notably to opisi) and to newspaper holdings are increasingly provoking dissatisfaction and disappointment within academic and

* This article is based on part of the briefing material given to scholars travelling to the Soviet Union under British Council auspices under Articles V(2)(c) and V(4) of the Anglo-Soviet Agreement on Relations in the Scientific, Education and Cultural Fields for 1979-1981 (Treaty Series No 69 (1979), Cmnd.7645, HMSO, London). Any suggestions for additions or amendments will be appreciated. The British Council briefing material is available on written request to any serious scholar who may be contemplating a research visit.

professional circles with the present reciprocal research arrangements. On the positive side, however, most researchers find their visits extremely useful even though they often achieve objectives other than those they had set themselves before departure.

Many, but certainly not all, of the difficulties that beset researchers could be avoided. The experience gained by individuals, both researchers and administrators, has perhaps not been exploited enough in the past and too many scholars still set out for a research trip to the Soviet Union without being adequately prepared either professionally or administratively. It is hoped that this article will provide some preliminary guidance.

It is naturally assumed that before departure all researchers will be familiar with works on Soviet libraries and archives and with the putevoditeli, spravochniki, obzory and katalogi, where available, of the archives and libraries which particularly interest them.¹ It is also assumed that researchers will be aware of which materials concerning their research are available in Britain (or elsewhere) and can be consulted with relative ease and which materials can only be consulted in the Soviet Union. There is clearly no point in wasting time and energy in Moscow on materials held in libraries in Britain.

While research visits to the Soviet Union can be

1. P.K. Grimsted's works, particularly her Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR (Princeton University Press, 1972), are absolutely essential for researchers. The catalogues and guides she cites in her book are available on microfilm, for example at the library of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in London.

undertaken outside the framework of official channels, in practice this is only feasible if the researcher wants to use the main libraries and not archives. On the other hand for someone simply wishing to exploit published materials at the Lenin Library, for example, it is probably better not to use official channels for the visit other than to seek preliminary advice.

For those using official channels, the British Council, for example, will require certain documentation. Applications for British Council visits are usually invited in October/November of one year for research visits which will take place in the next academic year, i.e. in many cases more than a year in advance of the visit. By January the researcher will be expected to be able to produce a detailed nauchnyĭ plan giving the following:

- (1) A specific topic of research.
- (ii) A list of major questions to be covered during the research period. (This list will probably cover in most cases between 10 and 40 items.)
- (iii) A list of libraries and institutions to be used.
- (iv) A list of archives, including fond numbers and any other specific details of materials to be consulted.
- (v) A list of specialists to be consulted.
- (vi) Details of any komandirovki, including proposed dates, length of stay, places and purpose.
- (vii) Details of any language tuition required. (Optional).

The importance of the nauchnyĭ plan cannot be over-emphasised since in practice access to archives will not be given unless the researcher has already provided detailed information, including for example fond numbers, in the original application. The nauchnyĭ plan should be as full as possible from the beginning but can be supplemented later by dopolneniya as necessary.

At the university to which you are attached as a stazer (scholar) or nauchnyĭ sotrudnik (senior researcher) most matters concerning you will be channelled through the Inotdel (inostrannyĭ otdel - overseas scholars office) which is part of the rektorat (the Vice Chancellor's office). Inotdel tries to handle all contacts with institutions outside the Soviet Union and all matters concerning foreign students, researchers or staff within the Soviet Union. All requests and problems should be channelled through Inotdel but the wise (and successful) also parallel this with direct approaches to institutions and individuals.

In the Soviet Union rank is extremely important and determines to a large extent the privileges, treatment and access offered to you. If you are undertaking research you will at the least describe yourself as an aspirant(ka) (postgraduate). If you are a lecturer describe yourself accordingly.

On arrival, you will be given a nauchnyĭ rukovoditel' (supervisor/tutor) with whom you will have a konsul'-tatsiya (tutorial meeting) probably once every three weeks. You will be attached to a kafedra (department) which is part of a fakul'tet (faculty/school). The zaveduyushchiĭ (head) of the kafedra is often a

professor and under him will be staff who work as dotsent (reader/senior lecturer), starshii prepodavatel' (lecturer), prepodavatel' (assistant lecturer), assistent (teaching assistant/part-time lecturer), laborant(ka) (departmental secretary/lab assistant).

You will, as early as possible, draw up your nauchnyĭ plan/uchebnyĭ plan which is submitted to your nauchnyĭ rukovoditel' for his approval. Towards the end of your stay you may be asked to give a doklad (paper) or otchet (brief report) at a zasedaniye (meeting) of the kafedra. If this is done strictly according to usual Soviet practice, you will be asked to provide in advance a rezyume (outline) of your tezis (thesis/theme). When you give the paper there may be a couple of opponenty (reactors) who will comment on the paper. Other comments and questions will come from the audience. It is usual for these comments and questions to be dealt with altogether by the person giving the paper at the end.

You will spend a lot of time obtaining papers and filling in forms (oformlyat'sya/oformit'sya) so that you are oformleny (exist as a person with rights). You will begin with the customs declaration forms which you fill in on arrival. You should indicated on the form any valuable objects you have including such things as a musical instrument, typewriter, cassette recorder. If they are not registered on your form it is probable that you will not be able to take them out again with you. At the university and at libraries you will have numerous other forms to complete some of which have to be countersigned by your nauchnyĭ rukovoditel' and

dekanat (faculty office). The head of the dekanat is the dekan (dean) who usually has under him a zamdekan (zamestitel'dekan - deputy dean) and an uchenyi sekretar' (administrative assistant) who may be the person who prepares any spravka (certificate) stating that you are officially attached to the university. A spravka is often needed for entry to a library or smaller archive. A spravka can also be obtained from the otdel aspirantury (postgraduate office) which may enable you to receive parcels duty free and send materials back to Britain.

Similar to a spravka, which normally states simply who you are, is an otnosheniye (letter of introduction), usually from your supervisor or faculty Inotdel and also used for access to people or libraries. Similar to this is a napravleniye (letter of recommendation). A zayavleniye (special application) will be needed for your komandirovka (working visit) to another town to consult specialists, libraries or archives, for a tourist trip to another town, for payment of your stipendiya (stipend/grant) in advance and for access to certain libraries and archives. A zayavleniye, in most cases, is signed by your supervisor and the zamdekan for foreign students, and submitted to Inotdel.

As a result of such work you will receive an assortment of papers. The most important dokument (document/paper) will be the vid na zhitel'stvo which is a pass/internal passport which gives you permission to reside at a specified address for a specified period. When you travel the authorities will register on it your movements to and from (vypiska and propiska) any other town. The vid na zhitel'stvo is the document you

show when stopped by anybody from the law and order sector of Soviet life. Registration of such movements will be arranged by the pasportistka (clerk) at the pasportnyĭ stol (passport office) at your university who obtains the necessary authorisation from OVIR (Otdel viz i registratsii - Visa and Registration Office).

You will also have at the very least one propusk (pass), for example one which allows you to enter your obshchezhitie (hall of residence/hostel). This propusk is shown to the vakhtersha (female guard) who may prevent entry if you have mislaid it.

When you are given permission to go on your komandirovka, you will receive a komandirovochnoe udostovereniye (work trip authorisation). If you were too late to arrange a zayavleniye to obtain your stipendiya in advance, then you can arrange for someone to collect it in your absence. For this you will need to produce a doverennost' (letter of authorisation/power of attorney) signed by you and someone in the dekanat.

You will also be in possession of biletŭ (cards) such as a chlenskiĭ bilet (membership card), a chitatel'skiĭ bilet (reader's card) and perhaps a edinŭ bilet (season ticket for metro, buses, trolleybuses and trams - Rbs 6 per month in Moscow - obtainable at the end of the month).

At archives and libraries you will have to fill in a kontrol'nyi list(ok) (pass) and a zayavka (request form), for the works you want.

The beginning of your stay at your university will be celebrated with an anketa (questionnaire) in which

you give details of yourself while your departure will be sealed with an obkhodnoĭ listok (clearance certificate) showing that you have tied up all outstanding official matters.

Some of the offices and individuals who will be taking care of you have been mentioned above. Others include the studsoviet (studencheskiĭ soviet - students union) which maintains the rule of law and law of rules and can help the British Student kollektiv through its starosta (leader) arrange trips to places of interest through Sputnik.

An enthusiastic arm of the studsoviet is the sankomissiya (volunteer sanitary inspectors), a group of students who inspect your room and may well condemn you on occasions as a health hazard.

Guidance on zayavleniya and other documentation can be sought from Inotdel, from those who have been researchers before and from your Soviet colleagues. It is perhaps all less daunting than it seems. The important thing is to make sure all essential information is included in clear, concise, correct Russian. In most cases this information will be:

- (1) Your full name
- (2) Nationality
- (3) Status
- (4) Theme of research/work
- (5) What you want (with details)
- (6) Signatures and official stamps.

Materials requested in Soviet archives and libraries will not be supplied if they are 'ne po teme'

i.e. not specified in the nauchnyĭ plan or in any approved dopolneniya. Access is given only for specific purposes. This is the way Soviet archives operate and whatever the merits or faults, it is the system you will have to follow.

Try to establish good relations with your nauchnyĭ rukovoditel' and the sotrudniki/sotrudnitsy in archives and libraries. It must always be remembered that these people did not create the rules by which they are supposed to abide. If your relations with them are good they can make life easier for you by writing otnosheniya and signing your zayavleniya (in the case of the supervisor) or by supplying greater quantities of materials more promptly (in the case of archivists and librarians). If you always endeavour to show that you are a serious and responsible scholar you will probably find you face relatively few serious difficulties. Dress and manner do of course help, familiarity with materials available in your field is essential and the occasional small gift, as a token of one's appreciation, presented at the appropriate time, will not go amiss.

It is sensible to keep a very careful note of the numbers of the items you receive when working in archives. This will enable you to be aware of how much more is in the fond particularly in any cases where you are told that there is no more left. It is unwise to take 'no' for an answer. The best method of meeting a refusal is first to try to present good arguments on scholarly grounds for your seeing the material. If this fails, see if your supervisor can help and if he is not able to do so, simply re-order the materials again (and again), perhaps at a later date, and see what happens. If you

are told materials are in too delicate a state to be used, ask the sotrudnik/sotrudnitsa to copy (or check) readings of anything essential to you. Sometimes such requests lead to your being able to consult the material under supervision.

As a rule, access to libraries and manuscript divisions is relatively easy and the service good. Access to archives under the Main Archives Administration (GAU - Glavnoe arkhivnoe upravleniye) is reasonably straightforward if you provided a detailed nauchnyĭ plan. If you did not, some delays will be experienced. Access to archives under the Academy of Sciences (eg LOII Pushkinsky dom etc.) is theoretically difficult for researchers under Article V 2(c) and V(4) of the "Cultural Agreement" as Minvuz (the Ministry of Higher and Specialised Secondary Education under whose auspices you are technically visiting the Soviet Union) claims not to have any real power to obtain access for you to these archives (it should be noted that this problem operates in reverse for those researchers who visit under Academy auspices: access to GAU archives can often be difficult). In practice however access is occasionally gained through them but more often by pressing your Inotdel and by direct approaches, especially if you are armed with letters of introduction.

If on arrival you have not received (or do not receive) permission to work in archives, submit your nauchnyĭ plan to Inotdel and ask them to telephone Minvuz to find out why permission has not been given. Be polite and persistent with Inotdel. Simultaneously go direct to the archive in which you have requested

to work, explain your problem and see if they can enlighten you. It sometimes happens that a breakdown in communication means that permission has in fact been given but Inotdel does not realise this (or does not bother to find out). If access is positively refused, go to the archive to find out whether the archive has rejected your application or the Ministry.

It is important to find out where the problem lies as access can be refused for a number of reasons, the most common being the following:

- (i) not enough details (eg fond numbers) given in original application
- (ii) nauchnyĭ plan not yet drawn up, approved and submitted to those involved in giving permission for work in archives;
- (iii) communications failure between Minvuz and GAU etc, between Minvuz and Inotdel and so on;
- (iv) a sensitive topic insensitively presented.

Until you have some idea where the complication has occurred it is impossible to take effective action.

On arrival in the Soviet Union you should hold on to your passport if you are to be attached to MGU or LGU and use it to register immediately at the Lenin Library and MGU Gorkiĭ Library in Moscow or the Saltĭkov-Shchedrin and LGU Gorkiĭ Library in Leningrad. This allows you to get down to some work from your first day while permission to work in other places comes through or is being arranged. If you give up your passport on the first day (it will be needed at some point by the university authorities during the first week or so you are there), you may not receive it back for a few weeks

and so may be unable to obtain reader's tickets at the libraries.

If you are experiencing difficulties with access to archives, or to materials once access has been given, you should report this to the Assistant Cultural Attaché at the British Embassy Cultural Section. Amongst his numerous duties are all those concerning educational matters. You should inform him in writing at an early stage if you are having difficulties. This would normally be to keep him informed of your position while you press your case with your Inotdel, your supervisor, and the individual archives. If you appear to be making absolutely no progress you should ask him to intervene, furnishing him with a copy of your up-to-date approved nauchnyĭ plan and a revised note on the problem as it then stands, indicating, if possible, where you think the difficulty lies. You should, even after he has intervened, continue to press your case through your own channels, official and direct. Obviously you keep him informed of any developments.

The majority of researchers based in Moscow work at some stage at the Lenin Library (Leninka). (Most of what follows on the Lenin Library represents an updating of a previous article on the Lenin Library prepared by Jenny Brine of CREES, University of Birmingham). Situated at the junction of Prospekt Kalinina and Prospekt Marksa, the Lenin Library is well served by public transport including a metro station. The entrance to use is at the top of the steps. The reading rooms are open 9 am - 10 pm daily including Sundays but like other libraries and archives are closed on public holidays,

i.e. 1 January, 8 March, 1, 2 and 9 May, 7 and 10 November and 5 December. There is also a monthly sanitarnyi den'. The library normally closes at 6 pm on the day before the closure. A lot of the procedures described below (and vocabulary) are relevant to other libraries.

In the corner on the right as you enter is a small office where you register (zapisat'sya v biblioteku) and receive your chitatel'skiĭ bilet. In order to obtain this you have to present your passport, a photograph (sometimes not needed) and your MGU propusk or a letter of recommendation (otnosheniye) in place of the latter. You fill in two forms in which you must describe yourself as aspirant(ka) if you are a postgraduate researcher. If you describe yourself as a student(ka) you will not be allowed into Reading Room 1 (NChZ No.1). The whole process takes about ten minutes. If you have a temporary MGU propusk, you will have to re-register when you receive the proper propusk as the validity (srok) of the reader's ticket is the same as the MGU propusk. If you lose the reader's ticket it can be extremely inconvenient.

Coats and bags must be left in the cloakroom (garderob) for Reading Room 1. You are given one nomer (token) for your coat and another for your bag. Small handbags and files can be taken with you. Do not take any printed material into the Library as you are searched when you leave and it could cause complications.

With your reader's ticket proceed to the check point where you will be given a control slip (kontrolnyi listok) on which you should write your name and reader's

ticket number (and letters). Do not lose it. It is needed to take out and return books and must be handed in when you leave the Library. Without it you will face serious problems.

Proceed up the flight of stairs where at the top you will find the main catalogues, to your right the subject catalogue (predmetnŷĭ katalog) and to your left, the author-title catalogue (alfavitnŷĭ katalog). These are on the first floor (2 etazh). The general systematic catalogue (general'nŷĭ sistematicheskiĭ katalog) is on the second floor (3 etazh) but note that it closes at 1700 each day. It is a classified catalogue which uses a different scheme to the main catalogues and is much more complete, especially for older material. The main catalogues however are better for more recent publications. The Lenin Library cataloguing system differs from the British system in a number of ways, eg books are entered under the title whereas in Britain they would be entered under an editor or institution. There is at present no complete catalogue of newspaper holdings available for foreigners.

All big Soviet libraries have restricted stacks (spetskhranŷ) which contain books and materials available for only the most carefully screened readers. In the Lenin Library this means that if a book is not in the general systematic catalogue it can sometimes still be ordered and received by a foreign researcher working in Reading Room 1. Naturally one has to be aware of the existence of such a book and have details of its author, title and date of publication. One need not believe a book is not held there until it has been

ordered several times and not received. Even then it may possibly still be there. For obvious reasons it is important to order such books only if they are relevant to your research (po teme).

The bibliographers in the Leninka (and in many other Soviet libraries) are usually very helpful in answering bibliographical queries. They can help you trace particular books or articles, provide useful bibliographical works and show you the relevant library card indexes. For detailed bibliographical assistance and bibliographies proceed to the Central Bibliographical Information Section (Tsentralnĭy spravochno-bibliograficheskiĭ otdel) which is off the main catalogue hall. (It is worth noting that the catalogue of MGU's Gorky Library at prospekt Marksa 20, just a few minutes walk from the Leninka, contains items not in the catalogue of the Leninka and so can be useful for bibliographical purposes).

On a table in front of the catalogues is a box with order slips (blanki zakaza knig) i.e. small sheets of printed paper (zayavki) with large numbers on them. You should take several with the number '1' on them (Reading Room 1). Fill in these order slips (zapolnit' blanki zakaza knig) as required using one of the catalogues. The shelfmark (shifr) is on the left hand side of the catalogue card and should be written out in full on the order slip. If several shelfmarks are given, put them all down. filling the left hand boxes first. Hand these slips in to the duty librarian at the desk just inside the door of Reading Room 1. (If she is not there, leave them on the desk). This

librarian will be able to tell you when your material will be ready. They usually take at least three hours. If they have not come within 24 hours (except for newspapers) enquire at the desk in the issuing room (výdacha knig za NChZ 1). You should also be aware that your reader's card (ie for Reading Room 1) allows you to order books by telephone.

If you are unable, after some effort, to find a work in the catalogue you can order it bez shifra but you should tell the librarian in Reading Room 1 that you are doing so.

Books arrive in the issuing room for Reading Room 1 and are arranged on shelves in the order of readers' ticket numbers. Collect your books and take them to the duty librarian at the desk by the exit of the issuing room. Hand her your control slip on which she will record the number of books taken.

When you have finished with the books, take them back to the issuing room. The librarian will cancel (pogsasit') your control slip and you should make it clear whether you want the books kept for you (ostavit') or returned to the stacks (sdat'). If books are not consulted within five days of arrival in the issuing room (or within five days after you have asked for them to be kept for you) they are returned to the stacks.

Over the past year or so some difficulties have been encountered by individual researchers over access to newspapers. The Lenin Library newspaper repository was transferred some time ago to a new building in Khimki, in a closed area for foreigners, just outside Moscow (not far from the Rechnoi vokzal metro station, at

Bibliotechnaya ulitsa, 6.)). This move was the result of storage problems in the central buildings. Other materials will certainly follow. With the newspaper repository went the main catalogue of newspaper holdings. This means that there are some difficulties in finding out what is in the repository. What you order will take at least three days to arrive.

Other catalogues and the bibliographers should however be able to help you overcome a lot of the inconvenience of not having access to the main newspaper catalogue. You should check that what you need is not on microfilm (holdings of Pravda for example are) as they will not supply original newspapers if they are available on microfilm. The poor quality of paper used for newspapers means that they are easily damaged and as the librarian/archivist tends to see his primary function in such cases as preserving materials for future generations there is a reluctance to issue newspapers which are in a fragile state. The fact that they come bound makes them difficult to handle and impossible to microfilm easily on the equipment at present available in the Lenin Library which further compounds the problem.

In one or two cases where materials have not been supplied it is difficult to know whether the reasons have been because of the condition of the newspapers, the sensitivity of the material or something else. All cases of problems concerning newspaper access (after reasonable attempts have been made) should be reported to the Assistant Cultural Attaché and British Consul in London as soon as possible. All other access problems should of course also be reported at some point. Newspapers unavailable for whatever reason at the Lenin

Library can often be obtained from other sources in Moscow eg GPIB (State Public Historical Library) and INION (Institute for Scientific Information on the Social Sciences) or in Leningrad at the Publichka (but see below) and BAN.

In the Leninka you will mainly be working in Reading Room 1 which is used by senior Soviet researchers and by foreigners. If there is a shortage of desks, foreigners are usually the first to be asked to double up. When you have found a desk, hand in your reader's card to the librarian at the desk by the door. If she is not at the desk then file your card under the number of your seat in the tray on her desk. You may also be asked to write the number of your seat on the back of your control slip.

The shelves in Reading Room 1 contain a number of useful reference works, Russian-English dictionaries are on the shelves to the right as you go in. There is no separate open-access collection (podsobnyĭ fond) for Reading Room 1 but many useful basic texts are found in the open access collection for Reading Room 3 which is off the corridor between Reading Room 1 and the catalogue hall. Details of borrowing arrangements will be found there.

When you have finished for the day return your books to the issuing room. Hand over your cancelled control slip for stamping at the exit control and then give it to the militционер who may search your files, handbag etc. You then collect your coat and bag from the cloakroom.

If you wish to leave the library temporarily you

should first collect your chitatel'skiĭ bilet from the librarian in Reading Room 1 and explain that you will be coming back. Then either take your control slip to the issuing room where it will be cancelled and a note made of the number of books at your desk, or hand in your control slip and reader's ticket at the control exit in return for a special card, then return via the exit, collecting card and slip on the way.

Xeroxes and microfilms can be obtained from the photocopying department (zal reprografii) on the second floor (3 etazh). Orders from Reading Room 1 are only accepted in the afternoons (ask librarian in Reading Room for exact times) and completed work is given out 0900-1630. The section is closed on Sundays.

Microfilms are much cheaper than xeroxes. Microfilms cost 4 k. per frame (usually 2 pages per frame) and xeroxing 7 k. per page.

Obtaining photocopies is usually time consuming and often frustrating because of queues and bureaucracy. Unpriced materials, "khudozhestvennye materialy" and statistical material are often not accepted. Complete separate forms for xeroxing and microfilming. Order forms can sometimes be obtained in Reading Room 1, otherwise from the hatch where completed work is given out. You must insert slips of paper into the book at the points where you want copying to begin and on each slip give your name and reader's ticket number and the page numbers for copying. On the back of the order form you must give the shelfmark of the volume, the author and title of the book or title date and part number for a periodical and the pages you want copied.

If you want a complete volume copied (which may be refused) you should follow this procedure inserting a fresh slip where the pagination changes (eg pp i - xii = 1 slip; pp 1 - 350 = 1 slip). When you have completed the order form, the official will compute the total number of pages. You should also prepare a separate note giving the shelfmark and brief details of the work put in for photocopying; the official will countersign the note, which you give to the librarian in the issue room when you have your control slip cancelled.

When you have completed your forms be sure to get into the queue for the type of copying you want. When the order has been accepted hand in the book and the form to the cashier and pay. Keep your receipt.

Xeroxes are usually ready within a day or two and will be left on your shelf in the issuing room. Microfilms take about a week and have to be collected from the photocopying department. It is advisable to check the work, especially xeroxes.

Material already on microfilm is listed in the general catalogue but to get the shelfmark you must consult the microfilms catalogue in the microfilms reading room on the first floor.

There is a separate catalogue of theses and dissertations in the main catalogue hall. Avtoreferaty are readily available for use in Reading Room 1 - order them in the usual way. Avtoreferaty for the current year are only available in the Dissertations Reading Room (chital'nitsa ot dela dissertatsii) which has a separate entrance in the old part of the Lenin Library

- Ulitsa Marks-Engel'sa d 14 pod'ezd No.8, ground floor. This Reading Room has a catalogue of theses, and is the only place in the Lenin Library where the original theses may be consulted. As the avtoreferat is frequently long and detailed, there may not be much extra information in the actual thesis, although the bibliographical data can be useful. In order to consult an original thesis, the reader must obtain the consent of a Soviet academic. For those attached to MGU, the procedure is to compile a list of the theses to be consulted, giving author, title and name of examining institution. The list will be typed and duplicated in the student's kafedra, and then must be signed by the student's supervisor and submitted to the Dean's Office (dekanat) for approval. After this, it must be approved by the Librarian in charge of the Dissertations Reading Room. If the request is approved, the thesis is ordered in the usual way. Only a few theses may be ordered at a time, and as in Reading Room 1, must be consulted within 5 days. Note that a copy of every thesis defended in the Soviet Union is kept here but that there is often a time lag of about two years from the time a thesis is defended to the time it is available. Other reading rooms in the Leninka specialise in different areas eg scientific and technological subjects.

The Lenin Library Manuscript Division is open 0900 - 2200 weekdays and 1000 - 1800 at weekends and closed on the monthly sanitarnyi den' and public holidays. Service has been of the highest standard and access has traditionally been given to opisi and an excellent catalogue. Only an otnosheniye from your Inotdel giving your name and theme has been needed for

entry in the past.

It is worth noting that the queues for the canteen at the Lenin Library at lunch time are such that many researchers go elsewhere or alternatively take a packed lunch.

The Central State Archive of Literature and Art (TsGALI - Tsentral'nyĭ gosudarstvennyĭ arkiv literatury i iskusstva SSR), Leningradskoe shosse 50, Moscow, (Telephone 155 73 92) is situated some way from the centre of Moscow, the nearest Metro station is Vodniĭ. It is open 0900 - 1730 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and 0900 - 1430 on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Opisi are unfortunately not shown to foreign researchers but as a matter of principle you should ask to see the opis' of the fond in which you are interested. This request will be refused but apart from making it clear that in normal archives researchers expect to see inventories of archives material, it is possible it will encourage the archivist to be more conscientious in providing what you request. Materials are of course obtained through the archivist who is effectively the intermediary between you and the opis'. Your relationship is therefore important.

In any archive without access to the opis', it is sometime difficult to state in detail which materials you need. Requests should, however, be as exhaustive as possible and so you should ask not only for things which you know are in the fond, but others which may be there, eg. ask for letters from particular people and so on. Such methods often yield valuable results.

An incomplete catalogue (not really intended for

foreigners) exists in TsGALI. (You will not be told of its existence but on the other hand it is unlikely that you will be prevented from using it if you are discreet). It is situated in a basement through a door on the left in the right-hand part of the corridor as you go into the building, a little further along from the reading room.

Microfilms (no xeroxes) can be ordered. It appears that on at least one occasion a British researcher has ordered microfilms just before departure which were sent back to UK. The microfilms took six months to arrive in UK. You may like to try this but do not depend on it for really important material. As TsGALI is quite a long way from MGU and the centre of Moscow, some researchers telephone in advance to make sure material is ready for them.

The Central State Archives of the October Revolution, High Organs of State Government and Organs of State Administration of the USSR (TsGAOR) and Central State Archive of Ancient Acts (TsGADA), Bol'shaya Pirogovskaya ulitsa 17, Moscow (Telephone 245 00 19) are situated not too far from Frunzenskaya metro station. Both these archives share certain facilities for the whole complex of buildings which are also the headquarters of the GAU (Gosudarstvennoe arkhivnoe upravleniye). Open 0930 - 1730, Monday-Friday, you work in a special reading room for foreigners and materials are brought to you.

There is no reader's card but the guard at the door has a list of names of those to be admitted. Opisi - are not normally available for consultation but some scholars do manage to see them. Those who have been

successful in this have appeared to be convincingly serious scholars in Soviet terms. The published catalogue of TsGADA is apparently out of date and does not reflect the present disposition of the holdings.

The MGU - Gorkii Library, prospekt Marksa 20, Moscow is situated near the Lenin Library. An otnosheniye from your faculty Inotdel is required for entry which will allow you to work in the aspirantskii zal. You can take books out but one or two recent reports suggest that access to this library is becoming more difficult for short term researchers and those not from MGU.

The card catalogue of holdings is useful as in some areas it is more complete than that found in the Lenin Library but on the other hand it can be deceptive. There appeared to be no xerox or microfilming facilities.

The Institute of Scientific Information on the Social Sciences (INION - Institut nauchnoi informatsii po obshchestvenym naukam AN SSR), ulitsa Krasikova 28/45, Moscow (Telephone 291 18 58) is worth noting. The nearest metro station is Profsoyuznaya. It boasts excellent modern facilities and is extremely important for all social science research, including social, economic and political history. It is open 0900 - 2200 daily. Entrance is obtained by presenting a zayavleniye from your supervisor. It has an excellent subject catalogue. It is worth trying to obtain access here to newspapers unavailable or refused at the Lenin Library. It also has good microfilming facilities.

The State Public Historical Library (GPIB - Gosudarstvennaya publichnaya istoricheskaya biblioteka),

Starosadskii pereulok 9, Moscow (Telephone 295 48 31) is open 9 am - 10 pm daily and the nearest metro station is Plóshchad' Nogina. It is excellent for historians as it has much material that is rare or difficult to obtain elsewhere. It should be noted not only that it has a very good newspaper collection and orders are supplied very quickly but that it also has a very good collection of 19th Century Russian literature and of rare journals of that century.

You need an MGU propusk and your passport to obtain a reader's ticket.

The State Public Scientific and Technical Library (GPTNB - Gosudarstvennaya publichnaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya biblioteka SSSR), Kuznetskii most 12, Moscow (Telephone 228 73 79) is open daily from 9 am to 10 pm. The nearest metro station is Plóshchad' Sverdlova. An otnosheniye from the faculty Inotdel or from your faculty should be sufficient. It covers science, technology and industry.

The Ushinskiĭ Library (Gosudarstvennaya nauchnaya pedagogicheskaya biblioteka po narodnomu obrazovaniyu imeni K.D. Ushingskogo), Bol'shoi Tolmachevskii pereulok 3, Moscow (Telephone 231 04 24) covers all aspects of education. The nearest metro station is Novokuznetskaya. A zayavleniye from your supervisor should be sufficient for entry or even an otnosheniye from your main Inotdel. It is open 0930 - 2200 weekdays, 0930 - 2100 Saturdays and 0930 - 1800 Sundays.

There are numerous other small archives and libraries in Moscow often with surprisingly good

collections which you may miss (eg attached to museums). Entry can usually be obtained by an otnosheniye from your Faculty Inotdel or from you supervisor. Many are pleasant places to work with helpful staff and some do-have xerox facilities.

Most researchers based in Leningrad work at some stage in the Saltýkov-Shchedrin State Public Library (GPB - Gosudarstvennaya publichnaya biblioteka), Sadovaya ulitsa 18, Leningrad. Known as the Publichka, is it outstanding for pre-1917 history and literature. Obtaining a reader's ticket is similar to the process described for the Lenin Library. You usually need your passport, a photograph (sometimes not required) and an LGU propusk or letter of introduction. Inform the person at the checkpoint that you wish to register and you will be directed to a desk on the first floor (2 etazh). Fill out the application form and you will be given a reader's ticket immediately.

As it gets crowded, it is sensible to arrive before 1100 to start work. There is a complete card catalogue to which you will have access if you are persistent and patient. Long delays are experienced but you will succeed eventually. The Publichka Manuscript Division has presented few problems. A napravleniye is needed from your Inotdel for access.

The newspaper collection has been closed for a number of years but foreign researchers have been allowed to work in it if they can make a strong case for doing so. In the case of materials unavailable elsewhere, you should certainly try to obtain permission.

Microfilming and xeroxing facilities exist but

there appear to be more restrictions than elsewhere including limitations on the number of pages that can be copied at one time and some reluctance to copy old material. There is a good cafeteria.

The Academy of Sciences Library (BAN - Biblioteka akademii nauk, SSR) Birzhevaya liniya 1, Leningrad, has an excellent collection and is less crowded than the Publichka. A reader's ticket can be obtained without too much difficulty if you are officially attached to LGU. If you are not, some effort is required on your part including a letter from your supervisor, Inotdel and so on.

BAN has a full systematic and alphabetic catalogue of its holdings. It also has a good newspaper collection with easy access which however is closed for remont at the time of writing.

Microfilming and xerox services are not particularly good due to demand. There is a limit on the number of pages per order.

The Central State Historical Archives (TsGIA), naberezhnaya Krasnogo flota 4, Leningrad, consists of an archive with an extensive library. It has an excellent reputation and there is access to opisi. Very few problems have been encountered by researchers.

The Institute of Russian Literature (Pushkinskiĭ dom - Institut russkoĭ literaturĭ), naberezhnaya Nakarova 4, Leningrad, with its Manuscript Division boasts one of the richest collections of literary manuscripts in the Soviet Union.

If access was not requested in your original application form, and later granted, there will be

problems gaining access if you are not a scholar of reputation. Some junior researchers have however managed to plead their cases successfully through the proper channels at Pushkinskii dom, others with less ambitious aims have achieved them in a more informal way. Present policy however is as far as possible to limit the number of researchers handling material and perhaps understandably junior researchers are the first to suffer. Access is complicated for researchers under Articles V 2(c) and V (4) of the Cultural Agreement by the fact that Pushkinskii dom is an Academy institute.

The LGU - Gorkii Library, Universitetskaya naberezhnaya, Leningrad, has an open catalogue and holds all LGU theses and dissertations. It is a useful library in that apart from the faculty libraries, it is the only one where you can take out books for home reading and take in your own books.

The Archive of the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of History of the USSR (LOII), Petrozavodskaya ulitsa 7, Leningrad, is an Academy archive and so access can be difficult for researchers under Minvuz auspices if it was not requested in the original application and if permission was not later granted. It used to open only for a few hours in the afternoons Mondays-Fridays but these hours have been extended. The opisi are usually available but experiences vary.

The Leningrad State Historical Archive (LGIA - Leningradskii gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii arkhiv) is open only four days a week, two days 9 am - 5 pm and two days 1 pm - 8 pm.

As in Moscow there are other small archives and

libraries which may contain interesting and useful material for your research. Access is usually relatively easy with an otnosheniye.

As can be seen from the above, microfilming and xeroxing varies from one place to another. A fair service is sometimes offered at a reasonable price, bearing in mind the normal copyright and ethical considerations (eg in the case of unpublished dissertations). At the Lenin Library and elsewhere, there is a reluctance to microfilm or photocopy statistics, and various places refuse to accept individual orders of more than a certain number of pages. Possibly as a result of pressure of work some arbitrary, occasionally bizarre, decisions are taken on whether or not to accept work for copying. Such decisions affect Soviet and foreign researchers alike.

Xeroxing facilities are also available through the British Embassy Commercial Section (Telephone 241 10 35) on Kutuzovskii prospekt, opposite the Ukraina Hotel (open Monday-Friday 1900-1230 and 1430-1800) and at the Rank Xerox Office, Dobryninskii pereulok 6/9 (Telephone 237 68 42 and arrange a time if you have a lot of material). Both Rank Xerox and the Embassy accept roubles (10 kopecks per copy). Payment can of course be made in hard currency. The Embassy charges £1 for 12 copies and will accept cheques backed with a banker's card for large quantities.

While it would be dishonest to pretend that significant obstacles are not encountered by researchers in obtaining access to materials, it is important to emphasise that serious scholars with a good knowledge of

their subject, with initiative, persistence and energy, with a pleasant manner and reasonable command of Russian frequently achieve most of what they set out to do and more. The Soviet authorities almost certainly appreciate that it is not in their interests to alienate and frustrate foreign researchers as the expansion of research opportunities perhaps suggests. On the other hand, the post-Helsinki period has encouraged legitimate expectations on the part of researchers who wish to work in the Soviet Union and some of these expectations (access to opisi and newspaper collections) are at present not always being met. Not all the problems of access, however, are caused by the Soviet authorities and it is for this reason that the researcher must prepare himself adequately before departure.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY PAMPHLETS AT THE BRITISH LIBRARY
OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE (LONDON SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS): a first checklist

B. Hunter

Over the past two decades BLPES has been collecting items of Russian revolutionary literature issued by various organizations in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This collection now comprises 78 bound volumes, and is entered in BLPES's author catalogue under the single entry [RUSSIAN revolutionary pamphlets].

It is unlikely that full cataloguing of the 800-900 items in the collection will be achieved for some time, since this material is notoriously intractable. As K.E. Carpenter has put it 'Almost everything, it sometimes seems, was issued pseudonymously or anonymously, and often undated as well. In addition, there are no completely adequate guides' (Russian revolutionary collection, Houghton Library, Harvard University. New Haven: 1976. p. vi)

Publication by Harvard of their Russian revolutionary literature collection on microfilm has prompted the thought that it might be useful for research workers to have an interim note of BLPES's holdings in this field which are not in the Harvard collection.

The following list also omits:

1. Works of unestablished authorship
2. Works of corporate authors
3. Translations from Western language into Russian
4. Works by certain well-known authors readily available elsewhere i.e.

Belinskii, Chernyshevskii, Gertsen, Gor'kii, Lenin

Plekhanov, Tolstoi, Trotskiĭ.

5. Works which have been catalogued individually at BLPES and which therefore appear in the London bibliography of the social sciences.

It will be appreciated that none of these items can be lent, or in many cases even photocopied, because of their physical fragility.

Pseudonyms given in the work follow the title in curves. (A_non) indicates that no author's name is found in the work itself. The date is of publication.

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THE ANDREEV ARCHIVE

M. Gollop.

The arrival from Buenos Aires of a battered leather suitcase at the headquarters of the British Council is not the most significant of events but for Richard Davies of the Department of Russian Studies in the University of Leeds it marks another development in his efforts to bring together the personal papers and documents of the Russian writer Leonid Nikolaevich Andreev (1871-1919). The suitcase contained papers from Andreev's archive that had passed into the hands of one of his sons, Savva, who lived in South America.

During the last thirty years the literary and personal archive of Andreev has been considerably fragmented, eventually being divided into four separate collections and scattered over Western Europe and the USA. Until the outbreak of the Second World War the archive remained intact under the guardianship of Andreev's widow, Anna Ill'inichna. When she moved to the United States part of the archive was left in France and this was eventually divided between two of Andreev's sons, Valentin and Vadim. Even that part of the archive which Anna Ill'inichna had decided to keep proved to be more than she could cope with, and some materials were deposited with the Hoover Institution at Stanford in California. Finally after her death in 1948 the portion of the Andreev archive she had managed to retain was forwarded to Savva who was by then resident in Buenos Aires.

Although Valentin and Vadim Andreev donated some of

the more important items from their collections to Soviet archives in the early 1960s and thereby stimulated interest in Andreev among Soviet scholars and publishers, the bulk of their collections, as well as the Hoover Institution's Andreev manuscripts and Savva's share of his father's papers, remained out of academic circulation for some thirty years after the Second World War. After Savva's death in 1970 his portion of the archive was incorporated into Valentin's collection, which is now located in the South of France. So while the 'Western' archive is still divided into three parts the process of fragmentation it experienced has been at least partially reversed.

During the last six years Richard Davies has travelled to the USA, Switzerland and France in attempting to identify and catalogue the materials in the Andreev archive. A catalogue entitled Leonid Andreev Manuscripts in the Collection of Vadim, Valentin and Savva Andreev will shortly be published. Mr. Davies has also been instrumental in fostering the goodwill that has resulted in one branch of the Andreev family agreeing to donate its archive to the Brotherton Library.

Andreev is receiving increasing attention from scholars in the West and in Russia and two monographs have been written about him in English. Although his unique style and Weltanschauung identify him as one of the forefathers of Russian and European modernism his literary reputation has suffered as a result of his opposition to the Bolshevik revolution. The bibliographical groundwork accomplished by Mr. Davies and the greater accessibility of many of the documents

in the Andreev archive will provide an impetus for further research on this important literary figure. Andreev's importance was also historical: his writings faithfully characterize the disillusionment of the Russian intelligentsia after the 1905 revolution, a disillusionment which finally burgeoned with the events of 1917 and resulted in the Russian Emigration. Russian Emigrés have played an important role in the development of twentieth-century Russian literature, and it is an additional bonus that the Andreev archive also contains materials relevant to its study. Some of the papers the Brotherton Library will be acquiring were those of Vadim Andreev, poet, novelist and memorist, and will complement those published works already held by the library.

Thompson, Anthony. Russia/USSR: a selective annotated bibliography of Books in English (World Bibliographical Series, 6), Oxford and Santa Barbara: Clio Press, 1979. xiii + 287 pp. £21.

All the notes I made while reading (if that is the correct word) this bibliography were negative, except to say what a fool-proof model of an index it has. Yet to write a negative review now would give the wrong impression. Russia/USSR is a useful compilation of an unrefined sort that I look forward to consulting until something better comes along. There is also something odd about the feel of the work, what I can define as an amateur work by a professional librarian.

Mr. Thompson lists 1247 items grouped into 22 sections. The whole is fairly logically arranged and decently printed. And then the index:

The index is a single alphabetical sequence of authors, titles of publications and subjects. Index entries refer both to the main items and to other works mentioned in the notes to each item. Title entries are in italics. Numeration refers to the items as numbered.

Nothing could be simpler and clearer. The index does all the above words promise. No one can get lost.

For the purposes of this review (and for honesty's sake) I shall now have to ignore the formula de mortuis nil nisi bonum. My criticisms come under three headings: omissions, the style and tone of the annotations, and the compiler's confusion between upper case and lower case.

Even the non-specialists can think of omissions from every section. But then, it will be argued,

this is a 'selective' bibliography. Selectivity, however, has its responsibilities. It must not be slipshod nor eccentric, it must have a sense of proportion. It ought not to be arbitrary, listing that which first comes to hand. Mr. Thompson, alas! can be faulted on all these criteria.

Let me take a few examples. For the literary specialist "Dostoevsky" must always be the acid test. Under "Dostoevsky" we find no Alex De Jonge, no Malcolm Jones and no Richard Peace, yet these were all British scholars who published critical studies of Dostoevsky in the 1970s that were well received and are highly thought of. Similarly, confining myself only to our own kind, there is no John Bayley on Pushkin, no Reginald Christian on Tolstoy(!), nor is Henry Gifford's Critical Anthology on the old wizard mentioned. Under "Theatre" there is nothing on Chekhov, under "Chekhov" there is only one item on him as a dramatist.

Moving on from literature, I notice that there is nothing on samizdat, and nothing on psychiatry, or rather its abuses. There is a small section on psychology and cross-referenced to it from its inappropriate section should have been no 756: Zhores Medvedev, A question of madness. Under "Customs and Folklore" Mr. Thompson lists a mere 5 items (three of those on cookery) and cross-reference three more. Can there be so few books in English in this area? The obverse of arbitrary selectivity, of course, is that some figures and phenomena are over-represented. The most glaring example I found was Eisenstein. Does he really tower so high in the history of Russian culture as to merit 7 references? Poor old Petr Il'ich gets

only one. I think the answer must be that there are several books on Eisenstein in English and they all came Mr. Thompson's way.

What are Mr. Thompson's criteria? As he says himself in the Introduction, this volume, like the others in the World Bibliographical Series, is intended for the general reader. "It should also be useful to the librarian wishing to built up a balanced stock of books for the use of these groups of readers". He continues: "The books chosen are a selection of outlines, textbooks, readable biographies, concise studies of special subjects by reliable authors, and also personal accounts of experiences in the Soviet Union [no George Feifer]; in shore, they are works chosen for their clear and readable presentations of the many aspects of Russian and Soviet life". Mr. Thompson says he was able to see most of the 1,200 books he lists, "but it was, of course, quite impossible to read so many in full. Consequently, the annotations were written either de visu or with the help of such secondary sources as book reviews and other bibliographies". The annotations "give brief information about each book and its author, and are, as far as possible, factual and objective".

In book-reviewing a sure sign that the reviewer has not read the book under discussion is a tone of knowingness. Mr. Thompson is knowing. For example, of H. Montgomery Hyde's Stalin: the history of a dictator, 1971, he writes: "This very thorough study, based on Russian manuscripts and many other sources...." etc, etc, which at once raises the questions: which manuscripts? what other sources? and how thorough is thorough? Allied to knowingness is a kind of twee tone that might

have come off the worst of publishers' blurbs (or from a New Statesman competition), as, for example, his description of Khrushchev's book as "reminiscences by a remarkable man from a humble Ukrainian peasant family". On specifics he can be quite wrong in his estimate. For example, he says of The Oxford Russian-English dictionary that it is "beautifully printed". Excellent dictionary though The Oxford is, as an example of the typographer's art it is a mess.

The annotations generally contain accurate publication details. My criticism here is that they are generally also insufficient, and often give no idea of the publishing history of the book in question. To take the most mundane example possible, yet possibly the most influential book in the whole compilation, The Penguin Russian course, we are told that it was published in 1975, and that is that.

I cannot let this review go without some comments on the book as a contemporary example of the librarian/bibliographer's craft. Or rather the librarian/bibliographer's current affectation in the usage of upper and lower case. My argument against the use of lower case in the titles of books is that not only does it look ugly (e.g. An atlas of Soviet affairs), but that this method blurs the distinction between common and proper nouns, and as a result contributes to ignorance and illiteracy. What librarian/bibliographer would want to be accused of contributing to the spread of darkness? Russia/USSR provides many instances of the mania for lower case when it should be upper, and not a few of upper when it should be lower. Authors are described, for example, as "reader in geography" or

"professor of economics" or "fellow of Merton College" at such and such a university. Now I have always been under the impression that these were honorific titles, bestowed ad hominem, therefore proper nouns not common nouns. No 970 (Russian grammar) describes its author, the late Boris Unbegaun, as "professor of comparative Slavonic philology at Oxford University". This is quite inaccurate: he was Professor of Comparative Slavonic Philology, and he was the first.

I would argue that great, and unique, historical events should be in upper case. Thus, no 223: The great October socialist revolution looks ugly and is wrong. Mr. Thompson annotates no 311 as "a detailed and well-documented work covering the period from the revolution to the end of the civil war". But this was not any old revolution or civil war, it was the Revolution (in this context) and the Civil War. Yet Mr. Thompson can list Robert Conquest's book as The Great Terror. If Terror, why not Revolution?

At the same time there is the wrong usage of upper case for Russian and French titles. Mr. Thompson notes several times Klyuchevsky's Kurs Russkoi istorii, seemingly ignorant of the fact that adjectives of nationality in Russian behave differently to the same in English. I shall quote no 191 almost in full as a glaring demonstration of the confusion and inaccuracy in this one librarian/bibliographer's practice: "The Russian revolution of February 1917. Marc Ferro... Describes in detail the situation of the peasants and workers, other economic and social factors, and the failure of the Provisional Government (provisional government?), which led to the Bolshevik Revolution (bolshevik revolution?

Bolshevik revolution? bolshevik Revolution?). The author is director of studies at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, and was editorial secretary of Cahiers du Monde Russe et Soviétique, Paris".

Feeling somewhat better now for having discharged all these negatives, let me repeat that I would still recommend Russia/USSR, chiefly as a stop-gap until a better bibliography is published.

C.A. Johnson.





